FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ECUADOREAN PRESIDENT ADDRESSES ANDEAN PACT DINNER

PA271621 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 May 79 PA

[Excerpts] Ecuador's president, Adm Alfredo Poveda Burbano, said yesterday in Cartagena, Colombia, where the Andean summit meeting is taking place: In order for this new stage of integration to occur without insurmountable obstacles and without disillusionment, we have to assert the irreversibility of the process, our countries' belief in integration, our effective and specific desire to overcome the obstacles posed to every human endeavor and our total conviction that the observance of commitments is an indispensable consideration in creating a permanent climate of mutual confidence.

Poveda Burbano was speaking during the dinner Colombian President Turbay Ayala hosted for the Andean Pact presidents who are meeting to strengthen the organization by creating new legal and technological instruments for the Pact. Poveda spoke on behalf of the other presidents of the group to voice thanks for Turbay Ayala's hospitality.

The Ecuadorean president noted that the Andean Pact has had to go through a stage of relations and accomplishments of integration based on the experiences of its first decade. In this sense, he said, we must admit that while integration generates an appropriate climate for joint action among nations, it also presupposes the need for those countries to overcome the problems that remain and constitute obstacles to constant, firm and successful development of the process. Therefore, he added, we must strive in solidarity to contribute so that the climate of harmonious coexistence will be based on just and realistic grounds, trying to find positive and definitive solutions to the problems that still keep our countries apart.

He recalled that so far they have had to face the selfish actions of those who refuse to relinquish their superior and predominant positions. We must puruse this struggle steadfastly and untiringly, aware of the raison d'etre of our cause since the wealth of some and the poverty of others grows every day.

Poveda Burbano, together with the presidents of four other Andean countries, will sign a document today under which the Andean Pact will be strengthened politically. He will also subscribe to the charter creating the Andean Justice Tribunal, which will probably be headquartered in Quito.

BOLIVIAN FINANCE MINISTER ADDRESSES IDB MEETING

PY301353 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 May 79 PY

[Text] Bolivia today offered to be the site of the next meeting of IDB governors and reitereated its demand for an outlet to the sea at the IDB meeting that opened at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on Monday. Bolivian Finance Minister Javier Alcoreza made this offer, noting that by 1980 Bolivia will have overcome the infrastructural problems that have thus far prevented it from hosting a meeting of IDB governors.

Minister Alcoreza stated that Bolivia's landlocked status is a factor that has jeopardized its economic development since, he said, "it prevents us from communicating with the outside world to receive the benefits stemming from the free exchange of ideas and the assets of mankind."

He also expressed the need to guarantee greater effective participation by the developing countries in building a new international economic order in which there will be just prices for their basic export products, funds to regulate the prices of these products and a greater transfer of real funds for development.

VIOLA SPEAKS ON HUMAN RIGHTS, ROLE OF ARMY

PY291903 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1452 GMT 29 May 79 PY

[Speech delivered by Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola at ceremony celebrating 169th anniversary of the Argentine Army at the El Palomar Military College--live]

[Excerpts] Because it exercises the nation's land-based military power, the army was entrusted by the government with primary responsibility for leading the struggle against terrorism. In the exercise of that responsibility, joined by the navy and the air force and aided by the police and security forces and the determined support of the people, the army fought in the mountains, the fields and the cities, practically obliterating the armed bands which tried to lead us into chaos and anarchy and to impose upon the country despotic rule and a lifestyle contrary to our dearest traditions, habits and convictions.

Today, with victory in our hands and in view of the voices which rise up from abroad trying to distort that victory, the army feels the need, the call and the duty, because of that primary responsibility entrusted to it by the government, to make its views clear in this regard. Our voice is addressed to the entire nation. We are convinced that if we Argentines fully understand what has happened, the insidious actions carried out abroad will be of no avail.

It should be understood that there have not been--there could not have been in a country which was a pioneer in human rights--any human rights violations here. We have had a war here, violence savagely unleashed by terrorism. This war was fought with conviction and won by the armed forces. Unpatriotic persons, desperate because of their defeat, resorted to libel and lies so the world would not know how they were militarily defeated. This land of free men gave an example so that other men--today still free--in other lands will not be surprised and subjected to despotic rule.

This war, unlike classic wars, does not have a specific moment of when it began, nor does it have a final battle to crown the victory. Neither does it have large concentrations of men, weapons and materiel, nor clearly defined lines where the struggle is fought. The enemy has neither flag nor uniform. He doesn't even have a face. Many times only he knows he is the enemy. His compatriots and allies confuse him with their own. That is why they sometimes do not fully comprehend his absence.

This war does have--as they all do, and that is why it is war--a dimension different from the value of life. Walls and barriers are destroyed, and life and death are the stakes of victory. However, the worst that can happen is not losing life. The worst thing would be losing the war. That is why the army, now having recovered that value of life, can say to the country: We have fulfilled our duty. That is our only, and we believe sufficient, explanation. The price of this victory is known by the country and the army.

More recently, during the southern conflict, during its most critical hours, the army provided a measured, mature and coherent answer in the defense of national sovereignty. Our men stood by their arms with calm and firmness. The members of the reserve who were called came to their combat posts without delay, and all those who selflessly offered their support and their help were the principal actors in this endeavor which confirmed the existence of a united national spirit. This is the same spirit with which we Argentines have demonstrated throughout our history that we are capable of giving everything to the fatherland without asking anything in return.

This spirit, based on conscientious values and encouraged by our knowledge of the justice and righteousness of the cause we undertake, is the true basis of national defense, which also includes the defense of territorial sovereignty and the preservation of the symbols, values, traditions and cultural heritage which define us as a nation.

Within the context of the conflict, we looked toward the future with faith. We fully trust--it could be no other way--in the Holy Father, in the wisdom and justice of his counsel. We are sure that through them, we will be able to preserve unharmed the inalienable principles of national sovereignty and dignity.

These events I have just reviewed, the struggle against terrorism and the defense of our sovereignty, are clearly included in the specific mission which corresponds to this institution as the land-based military power.

The national reorganization process set as its primary goal--and we do not tire of saying this--the establishment of a true democracy. The army believes that the essence of true democracy lies mainly in the opportunity for free confrontation of ideas within a framework of justice, freedom and order. In no way is this represented by election slogans which are only forms and not foundations for living in this society of free men. There is no, nor will there be, haste for forms. We wish to strengthen the essence, the basis of the question. As long as we know how to maintain a coherence of events, we should not fear freedom of expression. In this way, we shall be able to preserve the essence which is of importance and obtain long-lasting solutions.

A stable democracy implies the achievement of national unity as a fundamental prerequisite. This unity consists mainly of an agreement on fundamental doctrinal issues and, at the same time, acts as a moderating force in disagreements concerning the implementation of these doctrines. This agreement should at least include the values which constitute the fundamental structure of the philosophy that guides the nation's lifestyle and the basic outlines which guide political in all the fields of the nation's leadership.

Democracy implies the existence of an efficient and stable political system, respected by the citizenry in general and by the leaders in particular, which would bring together all its virtues. Such a system would naturally require standards to regulate its operation, but above all it demands creativity, positive actions and commitments to the nation's interests. Without these characteristics, any legal-regulatory body, no matter how perfect, would be useless.

With respect to this, the army believes that political parties should be the primary components of this system by transcending factional interests to lend their support to fundamental issues, and, in this way, insuring the nation's unity. It is their duty to guide the citizenry, formulating clear proposals concerning their viewpoints on national problems and educating the citizenry through their example in democratic life.

The army, along with its sister forces, in accordance with their legitimate power, will establish standards, point out the right path, issue the necessary warnings and, in effect, bring the people together. It will be the individual will of the Argentine citizen that will determine whether or not he will add his efforts to the joint undertaking. Argentine society will, in the end, decide the nation's destiny.

When the nation's basic structures have been restored and a sustained stability in the various sectors of national life has been achieved, the time will have come for this decision. To do anything before this would mean running the risk of a new failure, resorting to an easy way out instead of seeking a long-lasting solution.

The armed forces do not seek to remain in power forever, nor do they intend to delay an institutional solution any more than necessary. However, we firmly intend to stay in power as long as necessary to achieve the basic objectives of the reorganization process.

The armed forces have faithfully and patriotically made a commitment to the nation. We firmly intend to fulfill it to the best of our ability.

MARTINEZ DE HOZ COMMENTS ON STATE OF ECONOMY

PY291608 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1030 GMT 29 May 79 PY

[Text] Montego Bay, Jamaica, 29 May (TELAM-Special)--Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz has stated here that when General Videla completes his presidential term and hands over the government to his successor, he will also be handing over a public investment budget which will be at a level in accordance with the country's resources.

These remarks were made during a meeting Martinez de Hoz held yesterday with representatives of Argentine government and private sectors which have converged here, as they have done before, to participate in the continent's most important financial conclave.

Martinez de Hoz was accompanied by the Argentine directors of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), Guillermo Zubaran, and the World Bank, Alberto Sola, and our country's financial representatives in Europe, Dante Simoce, and in the United States and Canada, Juan Carlos Iarezza.

During his brief exposition and the discussion he held later with the representatives, the economy minister pointed out that the attendance of such a large Argentine delegation representing the public and private sectors is a demonstration of the country's strength, a demonstration which is very important in advertising our progress and also in handling both our international and internal problems.

He admitted that inflation is the aspect in which economic progress has been slowest, but he added that it should be taken into account that we are not only confronting the crisis we found in March 1976, but we have also initiated a program designed to bring about basic changes which affect the very structure of the Argentine economy. We are doing this in order to change a process which we believe has been badly managed for the past 30 years--with some exceptions--and which finally led to the failure of 1976.

Martinez de Hoz emphasized that these plans have delayed the possibility of a quicker decrease in inflation. He said that even though the basic objective of the program is to achieve certain goals, one should be ready to sacrifice to some extent the short term goals which could be acting against the price index movement. That is, the entire structural reform of the Argentine economy on a short term basis hinders or slows down the decrease of the inflation rate.

He said that the need continues for a level of public investment 50 percent greater than the average for the past 10 years and added that imports are being encouraged through various means. The results can already be seen this year through a substantial increase in the level of investment. We are heading toward a greater balance, and we will not have such a large difference in the balance of payments.

Finally, he said that in Argentina the price index is interpreted in a manner which, I would say, feeds more inflation. He added that there was a very interesting decrease in the price index during the first half of this month. During the second half of the month, there was an extraordinary demand for meat exports and, at the same time, a very high internal demand which reached the level of 105 kilograms per capita.

He emphasized: There was no decrease in supplies. There was an excess of demand or a badly concentrated demand. Evidently, May will have to absorb a greater (?inflation rate) due to the abnormal situation procued in the meat sector which, when included in the price index, has significant importance.

ECONOMY MINISTER MEETS WITH U.S. IDB DELEGATE

PY302108 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1550 GMT 30 May 79 PY

[Excerpts] Montego Bay, Jamaica, 30 May (TELAM-Special)--Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz met for over an hour with Anthony Solomon, the head of the U.S. delegation to the assembly of the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB). During this meeting, they analyzed Argentine-U.S. bilateral relations.

The meeting was suggested by Solomon and took place at the Rose Hall Hotel, where Martinez de Hoz had been staying before leaving today for Washington, via Miami, to begin a tour of U.S. cities.

During the meeting, they analyzed relations between the two countries and also their participation in the various international organizations to which they belong, especially the IDB and the IBRD.

It should be pointed out that the meeting was conducted in very cordial terms and provided the opportunity to discuss a series of issues of interest to both countries in the economic and trade fields.

Solomon and Martinez de Hoz had spoken yesterday before the governors of the IDB, the U.S. under secretary speaking right after the Argentine economy minister.

Their speeches included several coinciding points, including the issue concerning the bank's mandate to increase efforts to channel resources to projects benefiting low-income groups, in obvious recognition of the balance which should exist between the two basic goals of development: the structural transformation of the economy and equitable growth.

PREVENTIVE CUSTODY ORDERED FOR ALLEGED CHILEAN SPIES

PY302059 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1540 GMT 30 May 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 May (TELAM)--The federal courts are investigating the activities of a spying organization operating in behalf of Chile in a process which began in November 1978 when charges were submitted to the federal police. After the investigation began, seven persons implicated in the operation were arrested, six Chileans and one Argentine.

Federal Judge Ramon A. Montoya, who is in charge of the process, ordered the preventive custody of the seven for the crime of espionage in some cases and related crimes in others.

The preventive custody affects Lautaro Arancibia Clavel, Chilean, official of the Chilean State Bank and head of the organization, who obtained military secret information through Roberto Acuna, Argentine. Arancibia Clavel delivered the information provided by Acuna to Chilean central intelligence.

The others are Jaime Patricia Vicente Barrau and Eduardo Segundo Kilogran, Chileans, officials of the LAN Chile Airlines, who forwarded the information received from Arancibia Clavel.

Another person involved is Ignacio Nicolas Diaz Pacheco, alias Wenceslao, Chilean, who operated from Mendoza and was arrested by order of the Mendoza federal judge. Documents, blueprints and sketches were seized from him, and he admitted that he was a member of the Chilean central intelligence department.

The judge ordered the same measure against German Vogel Blaya, Chilean, former employee of the Chilean Embassy political department, who since 1975, as a researcher in history, has gathered the opinions of Argentine treaty experts who in some way favored Chile. He visited museums and institutions stealing maps, sketches, information, etc. which could support Chile or diminish Argentine rights.

The preventive custody also affects Chilean engineer Mario Igualt Perez, who operated with false Argentine and Chilean identification under the names of Oscar Villagra Lopez and Garrido Montt.

The bond ordered by the judge against the spies was between 2 and 10 million pesos. Attorney General Eduardo S. Mugaburu took part in this process.

Chilean Embassy Comments

PY310103 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2340 GMT 30 May 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 May (TELAM)--The Chilean Embassy issued a communique today expressing its confidence in the ability of Argentine courts to bring into the open the facts related to the investigation which led to the disbanding of a spy organization working for Chile.

The text of the communique is as follows:

In reference to the preventive arrest of six Chilean citizens ordered by a federal court at the end of the past year, the Chilean Embassy expresses its confidence that the Argentine justice will fully clarify the facts under investigation.

Now that the secret investigations have ended, the accused are expected to be allowed the right to defend themselves and to receive assistance from their lawyers.

Several accustations were made during 1978 against Chilean citizens, and in all cases the authorities or courts, which acted with diligence and impartiality, have proven the lack of grounds for such accusations.

BRAZILIAN MAGAZINE INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT PADILLA

PY252233 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 20 May 79 pp 1,15, 19 PY

[Text of undated interview with President David Padilla in the Sao Paulo magazine VEJA]

[Text] VEJA: There are fears that the democratic process initiated by the armed forces on 24 November 1978 could be hindered or postponed, first because of a coup d'etat and second because of the social unrest existing in the country. Does Your Excellency believe this could happen?

Padilla: I do not know who could be harboring these fears. In the first place, the armed forces have called the elections and have promised to respect the results. In the second place, I do not believe there is social unrest in the country, but rather a transient economic crisis that is minor compared with those in other countries on our continent.

VEJA: If the elections scheduled for 1 July are carried out, will your government hand over leadership to whoever wins even if he does not obtain half the votes plus one as specified in the constitution?

Padilla: In case no candidate obtains a majority, it will be up to a plenum of the Congress to decide who will be the next president.

VEJA: To what do you attribute the fact that your government is not taking measures in the economic and social fields to party alleviate the economic crisis that is beginning to appear on the national scene?

Padilla: An overall economic plan cannot be implemented only 50 days before the general elections, since it would necessarily have to be a long-term plan and this would mean forcing the next government to accept established facts. As is logical, the candidates with the most chances of winning must already be drawing up their own economic plans. Nonetheless, we have adopted a series of measures, such as the rationalization of public expenditure and the increase of fiscal revenues.

VEJA: What conditions do the armed forces impose on presidential candidates for handing over power and subsequent respect for popular will? Is there any veto to fronts that have communist parties in their ranks?

Padilla: The armed forces have not imposed any conditions on presidential candidates. Since we are dealing with the constitutionalization of the country, it is natural for the candidate elected to observe the Constitution and the rest of the laws in effect, the Constitution being the supreme law. This is the best way to respect popular will. There is no veto on the part of the armed forces against any of the parties or fronts that will participate in the elections.

VEJA: Are there pressures against carrying out the elections? If there are, from what sectors--from private industry or from they very heart of the institution you head?

Padilla: The armed forces government would not accept pressures of any nature not to hold the elections.

VEJA: The work stoppages, strikes, demonstrations and demands for salary increases--are they not an obstacle hindering the democratic process? Is your government studying these events, or does it attribute any importance to them?

Padilla: The demonstrations to which you refer are not abnormal in an open society such as we have in Bolivia now. As is natural, the government is studying these events on a case-by-case basis, trying to find in each case the opportunities or solutions which would most benefit the interests of the country as a whole.

VEJA: The Cartagena Agreement is about to commemorate its 10th anniversary. In your opinion, is the result of these 10 years positive for Bolivia or are there some adjustments to be made?

Padilla: I believe the results of the Cartagena Agreement have been very limited as far as Bolivia is concerned, especially compared to the expectations that arose with the signing of this accord. As for integration, since it is an active process it is natural that it requires periodic adjustments to make it work better.

VEJA: Both Peru and Argentina have offered Bolivia free zones to alleviate the unfair landlocked situation, which is more than 100 years old. Aside from these offers, what other steps is the government taking or planning to take to find a solution for Bolivia's maritime problem?

Padilla: Bolivia is making use of the free zone Argentina generously granted it in Rosario, and it also plans to use the free zones offered by Peru with such equal generosity. As for the maritime problem, Bolivia will continue intense diplomatic negotiations at all levels to find a solution. It will also take advantage of every possible international forum to create a worldwide awareness of our landlocked situation with the hope that in the long run this awareness will be felt by the majority of the Chilean people and their leaders.

VEJA: As Your Excellency is aware, the Chilean Government is increasing its military might every day to the extent that today they pride themselves on being the leading maritime power. What plans does Bolivia have to counteract the arms race in this part of the southern cone?

Padilla: Bolivia is not capable of counteracting this arms race you mention. In view of its economic restrictions, which are partly due to its landlocked position, the country must take care of more urgent needs in the field of economic and social development instead of engaging in an arms race that would force it to neglect the urgent solution of the problems the people are facing.

VEJA: What does Bolivia expect from the Amazon pact recently signed in Brasilia? Will it be more valuable for the country than other integration accords it has signed?

Padilla: The nature of the Amazon pact is different from that of those other integration accords you mention. It deals mainly with the joint utilization and protection by Amazon countries, of a region that is one of mankind's greatest natural resources.

VEJA: What is the status of your country's relations with the other nations? Are there possibilities of resuming relations with Cuba and the PRC?

Padilla: With the exception of Chile, with which Bolivia has no diplomatic relations, Bolivia's relations with the rest of the world, especially with its neighbors, are at excellent levels of friendship and understanding. As for Cuba and the PRC, this involves more international policy decisions which in my belief should be made by the new government, taking into account the best interests of the country, to prevent leaving future leaders with faits accomplis.

VEJA: What role will the armed forces play after power is handed over to the winner of the July elections?

Padilla: I repeat--the armed forces will return to the barracks, not only to fulfill their responsibility, which is to guard domestic security, but also to be a strong supporting factor for Bolivia's democratic process at all levels.

JUNTA DECREE TO FORCE VOTERS TO REGISTER

PY251411 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 May 79 PY

[Text] The military junta has promulgated a decree to encourage the citizens to register for the election. The decree stipulates that it is obligatory for all Bolivians of voting age to show their voting certificates. Without that document, the decree says, no commercial activities or travel inside or outside the country can be carried out. The decree, number 16,493, will be in force as of Wednesday, after it is approved by the cabinet. The single article of the important legal instrument reads as follows:

Article 188 of the electoral law is given a broader scope by means of the following provisions: Without altering the punishments stipulated in Article 182, clause A, of the electoral law, effective this month of May no salaries will be paid to public servants and private employees; no private transations will be conducted by public administration offices, such as courts, banks and others, and no tickets will be issued for traveling inside or outside the country by public or private passenger transport enterprises by air, highways or railroads, unless the citizen exhibits his registration certificate issued by an electoral registration office.

The enforcement of this decree has been entrusted to the Interior, Migration and Justice Ministry. This measure is an attempt to make the voters go to their respective registration offices and register in order to fulfill their duty as citizens to elect our rulers, as provided in the constitution.

One Million Registered

PY261425 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 26 May 79 PY

[Excerpt] The number of citizens registered to vote has now reached 1 million, according to a report by Interior Ministry Under Secretary Jorge Rios Camboa. He said that the government decree ruling that those who do not register cannot perform a number of activities has made a positive impact on the population.

[Begin Rios recording] Giving some figures, I can tell you that until (?day before yesterday) an average of 10 to 15 people per day registered at the registrar's offices. Yesterday and today there has been an average of 180 or close to 200, so the new rule has produced a very favorable result. [end recording]

Holiday for Registration

PY301751 Sucre Radio La Plata in Spanish 1630 GMT 30 May 79 PY

[Text] The press department of this station has received the following last-minute report: The government has ordered the suspension of all private and public activities throughout the country tomorrow to give the citizens an opportunity to go to the electoral registrars offices and register for the elections. This is a special holiday only for tomorrow.

HUANUNI MINERS FORCEFULLY BLOCK BANZER, ENTOURAGE

PY310143 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 May 79 PY

[Relay from Oruro]

[Text] Reports from the Huanuni mining district, which were confirmed by Panamericana by telephone, indicate that an incident took place this afternoon at 1720 in Huanuni, as former President Hugo Banzer Suarez and his supporters tried to force their way into Huanuni. It has been reported that the presidential candidate for the Nationalist Democratic Alliance arrived in Oruro at 1700 and then went to Huanuni, where, after visiting the school located at the entry to Huanuni, he and his supporters tried to enter the Huanuni square, but the mineworkers would not let them in. In view of the workers' resistance, Banzer Suarez, Mario Rolon Anaya and their supporters attempted to force their way, but this led to a fight between Banzer supporters and the mineworkers, who threw stones at the vehicles of the Banzer entourage. Banzer's security forces then used spray teargas against the mineworkers. Three persons were shot and taken to the Santa Elena hospital and a child suffered from the after effects of teargas. Panamericana received reports confirming that Banzer virtually escaped from Huanuni through Playa Verde. He returned to Oruro and departed for La Paz at 1850.

JUNTA REJECTS PLANS TO ADMIT SOUTHERN AFRICAN WHITES

PY251520 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 May 79 p 12 PY

[Excerpts] The military junta has not ratified the commitment made by previous regimes to allow the entry of white settlers from southern Africa, Immigration Under Secretary Jorge Galindo told the press today. In telegrams sent to the president of the military junta and to the appropriate ministers, the Beni civic committee had requested an investigation of the existence of any plan for the immigration of white settlers. The committee branded as racists the people who are hurriedly trying to leave the nations in southern Africa.

PROVEN OIL RESERVES PLACED AT 118 MILLION BARRELS

PY302103 Paris AFP in Spanish 1734 GMT 30 May 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 30 May (AFP)--The national oil company reported here today that proven Bolivian oil reserves total 118 million barrels. Probable reserves total 199.6 million barrels, 11.9 million less than 1978 estimates, the company added. The same source reported that proven gas reserves total about 4,496,000,000 cubic feet.

PRESIDENT AUTHORIZES PREPARATION OF AMNESTY PROGRAM

PY291441 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 May 79 PY

[Text] President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo yesterday authorized Justice Minister Petronio Portella to prepare the amnesty program to be proposed to Congress during the second half of June. This report was released yesterday by the justice and social communications ministers after a meeting between Portella and President Figueiredo at Planalto Palace. Political analyst (Alfonso Sabre) has more details on the subject:

[Sabre] According to the justice minister, the amnesty program will be as broad as possible. But Portella himself stated that in his experience as a former congressman, he feels the program will not be approved before the (?beginning) of July because of the discussions the subject requires and because he does not yet know whether it will be proposed as a constitutional amendment or a bill, since this subject, being of a legal nature, will require thorough study to find a formula for the best instrument.

Portella also said the program might also benefit those who have not yet completed their 10-year sentences, but that it will not benefit those public officials who have been proved to be corrupt and who will not be able to return to their posts. Although the amnesty program will be broad, Portella feels their return to their posts will not be possible because their moral incompatibility prevails over any other legal or political considerations.

Portella also stated that military officers affected by the amnesty will not be able to return to active duty. Thus, anticipating the content of the project and saying that the question of military officers will be made public after the celebrations marking the army's health service day, he said the position of military officers to be benefited by the amnesty might still be reexamined. Portella feels the return of amnestied officers to active duty would make no sense, especially because of the lack of information about their background.

ARENA SENATOR PROJECTS INFLATION AT 1,510 PERCENT

PY300229 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 May 79 PY

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Senator Luiz Cavalcante [National Renewal Alliance, Alagoas State] today predicted that if present rates are maintained, President Figueiredo could end his term with a 1,510-percent inflation rate. He based his estimate on data provided by the Getulio Vargas foundation, which indicates that there was a 9.4-percent inflation rate during the first 75 days of the Figueiredo administration.

Senator Cavalcante discussed inflation trends since 1946, that is, since the administration of President Gaspar Dutra. His report indicates that the highest inflation rate in the past 33 years occurred during the Geisel administration, 409 percent; Joao Goulart, 325 percent; Kubitschek, 202 percent; Castelo Branco, 197 percent; Emilio Medici, 109 percent; and Costa e Silva, 63 percent.

Cavalcante stated, however, his hope that these trends will be reversed since the government has been exorcising the ghost of inflation. He noted the encouraging measures adopted by Finance Minister Karlos Rischbieter, especially his opposition to both capitalism, which seeks easy profit, and a capital market governed by the rule of the jungle.

TEACHERS' STRIKE SPREADS IN MINAS GERAIS

PY310348 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 31 May 79 PY

[Text] The Minas Gerais police's violent action in dispersing public school teachers who have been on strike for 2 weeks was repudiated by the strike command of teachers associations, which had not joined and which now has ended up joining the strike.

In view of the police brutality, 80 more municipalities are now affected by the strike and there are 214 cities in which public schools are completely closed. Although some private schools resumed classes in Belo Horizonte, the strike has also spread there.

OPPOSITION LEADER ATTACKS DISSOLUTION OF PARTIES

PY300315 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 May 79 PY

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Excerpts] Opposition leader Senator Paulo Brossard has told President Figueiredo that the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] will not allow itself to be dissolved. Commenting on the announced political reformulation, Brossard said the major objective of this reformulation is to prevent the MDB from gaining power. In any democratic country it would be normal for the opposition to come to power. He noted that the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA], despite calling itself the greatest party in the West, wants to get rid of its past, convinced that its name has been discredited. He stated that ARENA may dissolve itself if it wants but without dragging the MDB with it.

Brossard says the MDB's dissolution will in no way contribute to solving national problems but instead it would worsen them. He urged President Figueiredo to not let his name be linked to the lamentable deed of dissolving political parties.

Brossard told President Figueiredo that the opposition has been following the country's economic situation with concern and that it regards the fight over the dissolution of parties an attempt to divert attention to another issue.

MINISTER SAYS PEOPLE TO CHOOSE NUCLEAR WASTE AREA

PY300345 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 29 May 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals stated here today that the storage facilities for radioactive nuclear waste from the Angra Dos Reis nuclear plant will be built in a location chosen by representatives of the people, especially in the Baixada Fluminense district. He made clear that at no time has he showed preference for any location, and reiterated that the nuclear waste will be completely harmless.

CHILEAN AIR FORCE COMMANDER ARRIVES IN BRASILIA

PY291423 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 29 May 79 PY

[Text] Gen Fernando Matthei has reasserted that the FACH [Chilean Air Force] is not thinking of buying air force materiel either on a large scale or in a hasty manner. Matthei made this statement on his arrival in Brasilia, where he is making an official visit at the special invitation of Brazilian Air Force Minister Delio Jardim. General Matthei said the objective of his visit is to strengthen ties with Brazil. He said he is making the visit in his capacity as Chilean Air Force commander, and added: This is not a political visit. General Matthei noted the similarity of thought between himself and his host on air force matters.

Answering a question, General Matthei stated that his visit is not necessarily lined to the purchase of air force materiel. He explained: It is very likely that Chile will watch the local market with much interest. It is evident that if Brazil offers the same products found elsewhere, Chile would prefer to buy from Brazil because of proximity, accessibility and for many other reasons. He noted, however, that the FACH has not embarked on any purchasing plan. Concerning the Argentine-Chilean border dispute in the southern region, General Matthei noted Brazil's cooperation in solving the transportation crisis.

Local Circles on Visit

PY292211 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1603 GMT 29 May 79 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 28 May (LATIN)--Brazilian diplomatic and press circles today described as highly political the visit Gen Fernando Matthei, member of the Chilean military junta and Chilean Air Force commander, is making to Brazil. Matthei arrived in Rio de Janerio Saturday and yesterday went to Brasilia, where he will stay until Thursday. He will later visit Sao Paulo, and on Saturday will return to his country.

Fernando Zegers, Chilean ambassador to Brazil, recently said that Matthei was invited to Brazil in his capacity as Chilean Air Force commander, but that he could not disregard his capacity as members of the military junta. Matthei is the highest Chilean Government official to visit Brazil in the past 5 years, since Chilean President Augusto Pinochet attended the inauguration ceremony of his colleague Gen Ernesto Geisel in March 1974. Since then no other member of the Chilean military junta has visited Brazil despite the excellent relations between the two countries.

Carlos Conde, international columnist of JORNAL DE BARSILIA, stated in an article today that Matthei's visit "has an undeniably political tone." He said the international pressures Chile is experiencing at present "support the political nature of this visit," which is taking place at a time when the United States is threatening to break diplomatic relations with Chile as a result of the Chilean Supreme Court's refusal to grant the extradition of three Chilean military officers allegedly involved in the assassination of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.

Conde adds that with Matthei's visit "Chile is letting the United States know that it is neither easy nor comfortable for it to lose contact with the Western superpower, particularly when it is already repudiated and attacked by the socialist superpower."

The newspaper CORREIO BRAZILIENSE stated that Matthei's visit "will help create conditions so that Brazil may become a true alternative for the purchase of war materiel and offer political support in the hemisphere in view of the restrictions imposed by the United States in its relations with Chile."

OFFICIAL SAYS U.S. MILITARY AID WAS ONLY 'JUNK'

PY251230 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 May 79 p 2 PY

[Excerpt] Jose Luiz Whitaker Ribeiro, chairman of ENGESA, said yesterday that the renunciation of military agreements with the United States turned out to be "economical" because, in his opinion, those agreements were advantageous only for the supplier. Brazil "has been receiving a heap of junk [um monte de lixo] and paying too much for it," Ribeiro said, referring to the materiel supplied to the Brazilian armed forces as "obsolete."

One of the largest manufacturers of armored wheeled vehicles in the Western world, ENGESA has been charged with revamping for the Brazilian Army all the X1A1 and M-41 vehicles that were imported from the United States. Ribeiro yesterday received from President Figueiredo the technology award given by the Sao Paulo Arts and Trades Institute, which includes a trophy and 300 million cruzeiros to be divided among the company's technicians.

ENGESA's annual export volume to 33 countries amounts to $250 million on sales of the Cascavel, Sucuri and Jacaraca combat cars and the Urutu amphibious tank, in addition to tractors for work in timberlands and trucks with payloads ranging from 1.5 to 100 tons. The company employs 4,000 people and 200 engineers in five plants located in Sao Paulo, Sao Jose dos Campos, Juiz de Fora, Barueri and Salvador. Currently its production capacity is four armored cars and 20 trucks a day. According to the ENGESA chairman, this capacity will have to be expanded to fill orders placed by several countries. The company already has sold all its production through 1981, "despite the pressure applied and the 'political' prices offered by the exclusive club of heavy armament producing countries," Ribeiro said.

GOVERNMENT REAFFIRMS NEUTRALITY IN BEAGLE CASE

PY301401 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2349 GMT 29 May 79 PY

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 29 May (LATIN)--The Brazilian Government today reaffirmed its neutrality regarding the Argentine-Chilean border conflict over the Beagle Channel and stated its hope that the conflict will be solved peacefully. According to the official spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, Bernardo Pericas, the fact that Chile has taken over part of the vacuum left by Argentina in its commerce with Brazil does not mean that Brazil is involved in the Beagle Channel problem. Pericas explained that Brazil maintains excellent relations with Chile and Argentina.

In answer to a reporter's question, he said selling arms to Chile "does not mean taking a position on the Beagle." Asked why Brazil does not sell arms to Argentina, the Itamaraty spokesman said this is probably because there has not been a request from that country.

PRIESTS, NUNS FAST TO DEMAND DEMONSTRATORS' RELEASE

PY291458 Paris AFP in Spanish 2322 GMT 28 May 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 May (AFP)--About 100 priests and nuns stated a 24-hour fast here today to demand the release of 12 persons detained at the disposal of the Chilean military courts. The demonstrators gathered inside San Francisco church in downtown Santiago and announced that they will stay inside the church until Tuesday for a day of abstinence and prayer. The 12 detainees are at the disposal of the military courts, charged with perpetrating incidents which disturbed the peace on 1 May.

Hunger Strike Ends

PY301349 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 May 79 PY

[Text] The priests,most of them foreigners, who were holding a hunger strike, first in San Francisco Church and then in the San Felipe de Jesus Chapel, ended their strike last night. The strikers left San Francisco Church last night on the orders of Father (Pior), who stated his disagreement with the strikers over their support for the people arrested as a result of the Labor Day incidents. The arrested persons are being tried by a military court. The lawyers defending the 12 people under arrest have submitted an appeal to the military court asking for their release on bail. The court will make a decision today.

MIR DENIES EXECUTION; ISSUES WARNING TO PRESS

PY291436 Paris AFP in Spanish 2317 GMT 28 May 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile 28 May (AFP)--An outlawed leftist organization warned today that it will punish Chilean journalists who distort reports about "the popular resistance." The Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) issued a communique here today in which it denied having killed one of its members as reported last week by some Santiago papers. The rumor spread after the body of student Arturo Nunez Munos was found in the Quilicura sector, north of Santiago. The press reported that the victim was a MIR member who had been executed by his own comrades.

In its declaration, the MIR states: "We report that the crime committed in Quilicura is a new assassination perpetrated by the DINA-CNI," alluding to the military government's intelligence services. In a director reference to the Chilean press, the communique adds that "the MIR has the right and the duty to punish those members of the mass media who publish false information or who distort or hide the true objectives of the popular resistance and the MIR."

SOCIALIST LEADER URGES UNITY WITH CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

PY250317 Paris AFP in Spanish 2138 GMT 24 May 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 24 May (AFP)--The new secretary general of the banned Chilean Socialist Party, Clodomiro Almeyda, today advocated the union of the left and the Christian Democrats. Almeyda, who was exiled after the military government headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet came to power, said that "in Chile, it is necessary for all of us to act in unity with the common denominator of freedom and democracy."

The present leader of the socialists was foreign minister during the regime of now deceased President Salvador Allende, ousted by the armed forces in September 1973. After the military movement headed by General Pinochet, leftist parties were banned and their leaders arrested and later sent into exile. Almeyda, who lives in West Berlin, granted an interview to the Chilean magazine COSAS, which was published here today. The former foreign minister, who was elected secretary general of the Socialist Party a month ago, asserted that the parties which made up Allende's Popular Unity movement will support "everything which contributes to uniting the forces of Chilean democrats in order for our country to return to a regime of freedom." He said: "I do not believe there are persons who, for factional reasons, want to isolate representative forces, such as the Christian Democratic Party, from this common task." Almeyda admitted that there are factions of his party which do not support an alliance with the Christian Democrats, but asserted that "they are minority factions."

Before the 1973 crisis during which political parties were cast out of Chilean institutional life, the Christian Democrats and leftist groups had the support of the majority of the voters, according to statistics at the time. After the election of Almeyda and the expulsion of former socialist leader Carlos Altamirano, some observers believed they saw a rapprochement of that group toward Christian and social democratic movements operating in Chile, despite the political recess. However, those same analysts recalled that Christian Democratic leader Eduardo Frei encountered resistance in several leftist groups, including the socialists. Asked by the magazine COSAS about this point, Almeyda showed an attitude open to dialog. He stated: "I value the fact that recently Frei has been taking increasingly critical stands against the government." The former foreign minister of the Allende regime concluded: "I still have my reservations with regard to his political conduct in the past, but that is not the fundamental point. We are working for the Chile of tomorrow and we try not to look back."

VENEZUELAN UNION LEADER DISCUSSES ANTI-CHILE BOYCOTT

PY260052 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2314 GMT 25 May 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 25 May (LATIN)--Venezuelan union leader Rafael Leon asserted here today that he will promote the boycott against Chile within international labor organizations in order to bring it about "at the right moment." Leon made this statement during a press conference held minutes before leaving the country after a 2-day visit. He said the measure could be positive for Chilean workers, despite the fact that many could be harmed.

"There are always casualties in battle, but if you want a straight answer, the boycott is beneficial," said Leon, who is the secretary general of the Workers' Confederation of Venezuela and counselor of the World Labor Confederation and the Latin American Workers' Confederation. He said that he became aware of the Chilean labor situation through interviews held here with leaders of various unions opposing the government, including the Group of 10, the Unitarian Workers' Front and the Federation of Private Employees of Chile. He explained that his visit to the country was the result of a "mission of the World Labor Confederation. The trip began in Argentina where, as in Chile, the commitments of freedom for workers have not been fulfilled." Leon admitted that Venezuela had experienced a longer period of transition than Chile's, but said that it had been overcome. He also expressed his disappointment because he was not received by local authorities in meetings requested earlier to discuss labor problems. "We regret that the authorities did not receive us," he said.

POVEDA ADDRESSES NATION ON PICHINCHA ANNIVERSARY

PA251432 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 2255 GMT 24 May 79 PA

[Speech by Vice Admiral Alfredo Poveda Burbano, president of the Supreme Council of Government, at Quito ceremony commemorating anniversary of the battle of Pichincha during the war of independence from Spain--live]

[Excerpts] The heroic campaign which ended in Pichincha on 24 May 1822 was one of the most brilliant pages in the history of America. Our forefathers live on in the hearts of our people through the strength of their ideas and the bravery of their swords. In order to be true to their memory and to see that their sacrifices were not in vain, it is necessary for you to work consistently to strengthen unity and concord in order to achieve those triumphs of peace without which the triumphs of weapons are meaningless.

I cannot fail to refer once again to the plan for the reorganization of the state, the last electoral stage of which has just been carried out in a magnificent and exemplary demonstration of civic duty by the Ecuadorean people. On 29 April, the citizens freely and democratically did their duty, with a high sense of responsibility and patriotism.

The armed forces and their government are satisfied that they have complied with their duty to the nation, that they have been true to the decision to strengthen republican life and that they have found the proper channels by which to bring about the return to a constitutional regime--a regime of normalcy in which a free interplay of political factors is finally expressed by democratic means in a republican expression of the popular will. We have also promoted a conceptually new system of government with deep roots in the military and civilian soul. It will make possible the total modernization of the country as well as collective unity and progress in a climate of respect, peace and order, general understanding and joint efforts by all Ecuadoreans.

On exercising their unrenounceable rights, the people also complied with their duty and demonstrated their spiritual quality and civic maturity. Their will cannot be disregarded. It is now up to political leaders to permanently channel the country toward a strengthening of the pure, modern, just, vigorous and effective democracy, which will not be successful unless national political life is organized with the broadest participation of the community, unless political parties are strengthened in order that they may be great in their thoughts and doctrine, powerful in their representation, respectable and effective. In this way, Ecuador will become the generous and exemplary place whose glorious destiny was pointed out by the fatherland's forefathers.

Civic responsibility has not ended with the election of the country's top executive and legislative entities. Much to the contrary, there must continue to be a logical concern with strengthening the ranks of the great political movements in order, through them, to safeguard the nation's progress, create great programs and channel the exercise of the popular mandate through the use of dynamic action, and a prudent and serene voice and by confronting serious and well-defined political ideas.

The need for an appropriate political climate in compliance with the basic objectives of the plan for the legal reorganization of the state and the consequent consolidation of republican and democratic life have led the armed forces and their government to commit their strength, determination and will to the success of that plan and to resist, with positive spirits, all attempts to discredit that process and to offend the authorities with unjust, slanderous, derisive and even perverse intent. We knew that despite everything and above all, the fatherland must prevail in its highest objectives, its purest interests and its most glorious destiny.

The political success which has been achieved is gratifying because of its content, its significance for the present and the future and the favorable universal comments which it has won. All this is a response to the patriotism of its main protagonist--the Ecuadorean people. The country's current prestige is the result of a serious guiding action both in the political and socioeconomic spheres. Ecuador's history is projected beyond the confines of the action of a single government. It is from this viewpoint that the armed forces government has understood its mission and it is for this reason that the Supreme Council of Government, which I am honored to head and which will irreversibly relinquish its command on 10 August, has been and continues to be patriotically determined to leave the country in the best possible condition. It will be concerned up to the last minute with doing all that it considers necessary to benefit the Ecuadorean people.

Let us recall, compatriots, some of the accomplishments of the armed forces government in the area of economic and social development. During this period, the Ecuadorean economy, characterized in the past by centuries-old backwardness, grew at a rate that was virtually unparalleled in our history, so much so that we can say with pride that in the past 5 years the Ecuadorean economy has experienced one of the most outstanding growth rates in all Latin America. The gross national product, which measures the production of goods and services in a given year, achieved a real rate of growth of 11.4 percent and public investment had an annual growth rate of 26.4 percent. In the most prominent productive areas, apart from the oil sector, which grew at an average annual rate of 10 percent, manufacturing and mining reached an annual growth rate of (?10.7) percent. The growth rate in construction was 15.6 percent; in fishing 18 percent; and in agriculture, 5.3 percent.

I wish to emphasize that in all those sectors, the growth rate surpassed those established in the national plan for transformation and development for that period. The external sector of the economy also showed notable growth. Exports increased by 16.4 percent annually. They increased from $301 million in 1972 to $1.5 billion in 1978. Moreover, a factor of great importance is that exports were diversified, with a significant increase in the export of goods and products. Although traditional products, along with oil, predominated--accounting for 89 percent of total exports--there was an increase in the export of industrialized products from $39.2 million in 1972 to $400 million in 1978.

Imports also increased greatly-17.4 percent annually. This shows the Ecuadorean economy's capacity of absorption. Most of these imports were capital goods and raw materials which served to nourish the industrial sector. This implies that although the oil sector has been a key economic sector, the armed forces government has also been concerned with developing other economic sectors, aware of the fact that the country has a great wealth of natural resources and that in an appropriate development policy, the decisions that guide the country's economic life should not be based on circumstantial aspects such as international oil prices. In each of our government activities, the main objective has been to improve the standard of living of Ecuadoreans.

As I mentioned in my State of the Nation address early this year, our national revenues were used primarily to create the socioeconomic base which we were going to use to develop the country. In this regard, most of the loans comprising the foreign debt have been used to finance projects of crucial importance for national development. For example, the foreign debt acquired in 1977 amounted to $787 million. The resources were distributed so that $301 million were used for economic infrastructure--irrigation, electricity and transportation projects. Social, potable water and health projects received $167 million. The production, agricultural and industrial sectors received $227 million. The National Development Fund received $84 million and only $8 million went to support the state budget.

The manufacturing sector, small and large industries and businesses increased on a par with the economic growth by increasing labor and expanding and diversifying services, banking institutions multiplied their assets abundantly. Financial institutions became prosperous and the stock exchange and the foreign exchange system reached levels never registered before. Regarding 1978, the GNP growth rate was 6.8 percent. The GNP, which was 47.102 billion sucres in 1972, increased to 180,877 billion sucres in 1978. The international monetary reserve was 7 billion sucres in December 1978, guaranteeing more than 5 months of imports, while the reserve in question reached a mere 621 million sucres in December 1971. The rate of inflation decreased from 12.4 percent in 1977 to 10.5 percent in 1978. The growth of the balances owed and the public debt were reduced in 1978 by establishing a debt limit of $307 million as prescribed in the financial program of the monetary board which was faithfully followed.

The public sector deficit declined from 3.8 percent in 1977 to 2.6 percent of the GNP in 1978 thanks to the austere fiscal policy of the armed forces government. Our country has an excellent reputation in the credit and capital markets because of the austere fiscal policy that our government has outlined and followed. It is the government's orderly management that has given the country the economic stability and the international prestige which it now has. The national financial corporation increased its investments from 467 million sucres in 1972 to almost 3 billion sucres in 1978.

The total credits granted by the National Development Bank, which amounted to 664 million sucres in 1970, increased to 4.5 billion in 1978. The National Development Fund has disbursed, from its creation in 1973 to 1978, more than 19 billion sucres, including nonreimbursable allotments and loans or credits granted for the implementation of development products.

It is evident that the actions of the armed forces government in the economic sphere have been accompanied by firm measures regarding the government's responsibility in the social sphere. This was a great responsibility because of the shape in which the social sphere was when the government received it. For this reason, our government has been concerned about the problem of the poverty which afflicts many Ecuadoreans in the country's urban and rural areas. The government has tried to improve the standard of living for the majority by trying to correct the negative inheritance of the past with specific actions. As a result of these actions, the Ecuadorean middle class has notably increased in the past few years. The government has increased public investment in social development programs.

The armed forces government has supported and supports the implementation of great social development programs, especially in the country's rural areas which had been completely abandoned and forgotten. For this reason, our government established the Central Bank Rural Integration Fund which grants credits for development programs to integrate the country's poorer rural communities so that they can also participate in development. This is how the rural integration programs have been implemented in Ecuador's the mountainous and coastal regions. This was the case in the province of Tungurahua, for which we have obtained a 450 million-sucre loan from the World Bank at very good terms to finance provincial health programs which will directly benefit 16,000 low-income families.

The armed forces government wants to negotiate with the International Development Bank for the necessary credit to finance an important multiple project for controlled irrigation and energy, (?the Guale-Teripa project), whose basic studies have been completed in order to rehabilitate more than 200,000 hectares of fertile land in the Guayas River Basin and the Santa Elena Peninsula. On that same peninsula, the great drinking water project will be started within the programs that are being implemented and carried out in the country's inerior. More than 10 billion sucres have been spent on roadbuilding. The same amount was also spent in electrification in order to double the country's energy potential.

In brief, our government has supported the efforts of public institutions in the areas of housing health, nutrition, environmental health, education, the creation of jobs, social security and the orderly planning of our natural and human resources for the benefit of the nation. These are realities and truths that prevail over destructive criticism and selfish arguments. These realities show undoubted progress and a qualitative change of considerable magnitude in the country. The testimony of the government's interest in the welfare of the people rests in the projects it has carried out, but, fellow countrymen, we are aware that something as lasting as progress can be forged in less than a decade when the multiple economic and social obstacles have been removed. We are aware that the changes decreed in the country have affected various economic sectors and regions differently. These changes demand that guidance be continued in order to reduce the remaining differences.

We still have a long way to go to meet the just aspirations of all Ecuadoreans, but our accomplishments prove that our years in government have laid, for the first time in the country's history, firm and concrete groundwork to continue the task we have started. In summary, we can say that the government has done a great national job which has shown its initial results and has permitted us to reduce social differences and economic inequalities. We are sure that the new leaders of the nation will know, with determination and patriotism, how to consolidate the work started for the country's development and to achieve complete social justice for all Ecuadoreans.

A chapter in the country's history is about to be completed. The time has come for civilians and military to unite and join efforts in cooperating with the constituted government from all angles. Civilians must become more politically organized and the armed forces must excel in preparing for the missions given them by the fatherland.

I urge you, compatriots, to continue with renewed faith, hope and dreams the great crusade for an increasingly better tomorrow. It is time to end with the [word indistinct] fears. The political campaign has ended. The electoral aspirations have ended. The individuals who will lead the constitutional government were elected by the majority. Therefore, on this 24th day of May, a day of heroic and exemplary remembrance, I urge you to use your energy and feelings to aggrandize the fatherland, this noble fatherland that belongs to all and which has made for order, peace, justice and the welfare of all. Nothing should stand in the way of its important destiny and the essence of its spirit. Let us move ahead compatriots and accept the great challenges before us with profound faith in the future and with optimism in a world in which ideals are based on the fruitful work of the government and the people. Let us make our nation greater and more glorious with the same determination. Thank you.

PERUVIAN PATROL BOAT VIOLATES TERRITORIAL WATERS

PA261403 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 26 May 79 PA

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador--A Peruvian patrol boat has entered our country's territorial waters and fired on an Ecuadorean-flag fishing boat owned by the Capricornio Company, killing shipmaster Enrique (Quinte) Ramirez and seriously wounding a crewman. (Quinte) had been captured by another Peruvian boat in December while in Ecuadorean territorial waters. His entire catch was seized at that time. In addition, the Capricornio Company was fined 100,000 sucres by the Peruvian authorities.

These events are among a number of abuses committed by the Peruvian navy. These cases have been broadly reported by the Ecuadorean press because the safety of Ecuadorean boats and crews has been jeopardized as they have been indiscriminately fired upon by Peruvian boats in violation of our country's maritime sovereignty.

Protest Over Peruvian Violation

PA271526 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 May 79 PA

[Text] The acting foreign minister delivered a note to the Peruvian ambassador yesterday, strongly protesting the violation of national sovereignty on 24 May when a Peruvian patrol boat entered Ecuadorean waters and opened fire on the trawler (Yaqual I), killing Capt Enrique (Quinte) Ramirez, an Ecuadorean national. The acting foreign minister's note also demands adequate satisfaction for the incident and the corresponding compensation, as well as an investigation by Peruvian officials.

OIL COMPANY MAKES SPOT SALE AT $36 PER BARREL

PA310201 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 May 79 PA

[Text] The Ecuadorean state petroleum corporation [CEPE] yesterday sold 720,000 barrels of crude at $36 per barrel. This is an increase of 23 percent over the sale price 10 days ago. The spot sale was made to the DPM company, winner of the bid offered by CEPE in which 45 international companies participated. The sale of the oil, which represents an income of $25.92 million, approximately 648 million sucres, is part of the oil collected from Texaco as part of the debt owed to CEPE due to its excess production of 4.4 million barrels of oil.

PRESIDENT-ELECT TO MAKE DOMESTIC WORKING TOUR

PA310258 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 May 79 PA

[Excerpts] Guayaquil--Today, Ecuadorean President-elect Jaime Roldos Aguilar will begin a new stage in his tour of the country's provinces in order to hold working sessions with representatives of government and private organizations. Roldos Aguilera will be accompanied by Vice President-elect Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea and a working team to learn about the problems and needs of the various regions he will visit this week. President-elect Roldos Aguilera will return to Quito on Sunday, 3 June. Here he will plan new working sessions in other provinces to learn about the most urgent regional problems which will demand solutions from his coming administration.

MORALES BERMUDEZ ON NONALINEMENT, CANAL TREATIES

PA290440 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 28 May 79 PA

[Portion of televised news conference held by Peruvian President Div Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez during his visit to Cartagena, Colombia, where he attended the Andean Pact chiefs of state summit meeting; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Morales Bermudez] In the first place, it is necessary to explain Peru's stand on nonalinement. We believe that nonalinement should be pure. In other words, nonalinement does not mean leaning more toward one pole of power than toward the other. To us, there is a concept of balance in connection with that [word indistinct].

We also believe that those underdeveloped countries which are nonalined in accordance with certain (?choices) should know how to choose the proper work forum at which to resolve their problems. It often happens that because certain topics are discussed at certain forums, the desired results are not achieved. From what we have been reading in the papers in connection with the OPEC countries and the underdeveloped countries that buy oil, it would seem that this is what has been happening.

We believe these concepts should be set forth at the world level because there are certain things which denote a great sense of interdependence in the world. Today's world is neither a country nor a group of countries, as is our case with the Andean group. It is not a geopolitical concept of isolation. Today's world is totally interconnected, and all of its great problems should be raised to a certain dimension, to a somewhat universal conception, so that the groups of people that make up the various countries can better understand each other with regard to the future.

[Question] Mr Chief of Government, the new Panama Canal treaties were an example of a modification of U.S. policy toward Latin America. The House of Representatives has now erected a number of obstacles to the implementation of these documents. What would the Peruvian Government's position be if the United States did not fulfill its pact with Latin America and Panama?

[Answer] I cannot start from an undesirable hypothesis. I would not like to discuss that hypothesis because I do not believe such a position would have any historical sense. There would be no historical sense in such a development. But then, that is nothing but a hypothesis, a mere hypothesis.

With regard to Peru, you already know that Peru has always been on Panama's side during its struggle, right from the beginning. That will continue to be our position, regardless of the international situation.

PERU EXPLAINS INCIDENT WITH ECUADOREAN FISHING BOAT

PA310429 Paris AFP in Spanish 0314 GMT 31 May 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 30 May (AFP)--The Peruvian Navy Ministry said today that the incident last Thursday involving an Ecuadorean fishing vessel occurred in Peruvian waters. The official communique was in reply to statements in Ecuadorean publications which said that the incident, in which one crew member was killed, had occurred in Ecuadorean waters.

The Navy Ministry said that at nightfall on 24 May, the patrol ship "Rio Zarumil" observed a ship acting suspiciously 1.5 miles off the coast and 6 miles south of the parallel which constitutes the maritime border between Peru and Ecuador.

It said that frequent incidents of contraband and narcotics smuggling occur in this area. It added that when the fishing vessel was ordered to stop, it tried to flee. Rifle shots were fired into the air to make it stop.

When the ship was boarded, it was discovered that it was the Ecuadorean fishing vessel "Captain Yagual I" and that one of the crewmembers had been shot. The captain of the Peruvian ship offered to transfer the wounded crewmember to Caleta Cruz, in Peru, because it was close, but the crew of the boat declined the offer and the fishing vessel was allowed to continue on its way, the communique concluded.

CARETAS MAGAZINE RESUMES PUBLICATION

PA292300 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1944 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 29 May (LATIN)--CARETAS, the most influential political magazine in Peru, reappeared today after being closed for 5 months by the military government for violating national security.

The magazine was one of the 10 publications banned by a government decree which led to two hunger strikes last month by the editorial staff and the publication's employees.

In an editorial, CARETAS implied that the suspension ordered in January had been caused by its disclosure that Cuba had supplied 12 MIG-21's to Peru.

The report, which was said to have been based on specialized international publications, was denied then by Oscar Molina, a retired general and former war and prime minister of Peru.

BRIEFS

EXPANSION OF HYDROELECTRIC PLANT--The expansion of the nation's most important hydroelectric power plant will begin soon with an investment of $150 million, according to the contract signed yesterday by the Peruvian State Electricity Enterprise [ELECTROPERU] and an Italian firm. Within 4 years, this project will allow the plant to produce an additional 217,000 kilowatts. The funding was obtained under favorable circumstances, and is payable within 17 years. The plant will produce enough energy for the industrial development of Lima, Ica, Huancayo, Huancavelica, Andes de la Libertad and Junin at relatively low prices. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 May 79 PY]

AUTHORITIES SEIZE U.S. SHIP FOR ILLEGAL FISHING

PA302317 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2249 GMT 30 May 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 30 May (EFE)--A boat sailing under the U.S. flag was seized by members of Venezuela's National Guard while its crew was illegally fishing in Venezuelan territorial waters. Hugo Munoz Cabrera, director of fishing promotion and development at the Agriculture and Livestock Ministry, announced the seizure today. According to Munoz Cabrera, this is the first time that a U.S. boat has been captured for violating Venezuela's territorial waters.

The boat, called "Apollo II," had been authorized to unload some fish in Carupano, near Puerto Santo and Puerto Sucre, in the east, but had not been authorized to fish. The "Apollo II" was fishing for tuna south of Blanquilla Island when it was caught by an Armed Forces of National Cooperation inspection boat. According to Munoz Cabrera, the boat was ordered to sail toward Pampatar, Nueva Esparta State, where its captain, Richard Fucchi, was arrested.

GOVERNMENT CALLS OFF ATHLETIC VISITS TO CUBA

PA291904 Paris AFP in Spanish 1546 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 29 May (AFP)--The Venezuelan Government has called off visits to Cuba by several athletic delegations in view of the recent incidents at the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana, it was reported here today. Official sources indicated that the Youth Ministry has postponed until further notice a training visit which the national volleyball team was to have made beginning 7 June. Visits by gymnasts, cycling and table tennis teams were also called off, according to the same source. It was learned that the visits were canceled in view of the incident last week when Cuban sentries opened fire on a group of persons trying to seek asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana. Two of them were wounded and obtained asylum, but the other five, some of whom were also wounded, were arrested by guards. The Venezuelan Government lodged a protest over the incident, alleging that one of the guards had entered the embassy garage.

HERRERA COMMENTS ON PANAMA CANAL TREATIES

PA290354 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 28 May 79 PA

[Interview with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins by Jose Hernandez in Cartagena, Colombia during the Andean Pact chiefs of state summit meeting; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is your opinion regarding the obstacles set up by the House of Representatives in connection with the implementation of the canal treaties?

[Answer] We are worried by them because we have always been on the same line, [as heard] of Panama's aspirations in connection with the canal. We hope that the difficulties within the U.S. Congress in connection with the treaties will be resolved soon.

HERRERA ON KILLINGS OF COLOMBIANS, ANDEAN OIL TIES

PA291651 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1810 GMT 28 May 79 PA

[News Conference with Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins in Cartagena, Colombia, after Andean presidents summit--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] [Name indistinct] of EL HERALDO of Colombia. In the wake of denunciations in the Colombian press, your government ordered an in-depth investigation on the killing of Colombian peasants at the border between the two countries. Can you tell us the status of that investigation?

[Answer] Thank you for your question because it gives me the opportunity to give a positive response to this concern of our Colombian friends. Those events became known because the Venezuelan authorities took action when they heard about them. I say this objectively, among other things, because these events took place weeks before I assumed the presidency of the republic. I must honestly state that the inquest was started by the government I defeated in the 3 December elections.

Naturally, all this (?is today at a summary stage). However, it has been difficult to determine what we can call the absolute truth of events. In recent days three of those who were officially listed as dead by the Colombian social communications media approached the Tachira governor's office, the military authorities, and the Venezuelan Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services to report that they were alive and well, to use the classical expression. Some of them left in a (?delegation) that was sent to the Atlantic coast today at 1500. Apparently, the one that was most anxious was one for whom a novena had been said. Therefore, we are watching to see how far things will go. However, you may rest assured that we are determined to punish whoever is found guilty of any cases which may turn out to be true.

[Question] Angel Bustamante of Venezolana de Television. Would Venezuela be willing to accept the (?admission) of other countries in the Andean Pact, including Chile?

[Answer] [Words inditinct] In the Andean Pact with Chile, a country which had been one of the founders and initial subscribers of the Cartagena Agreement. Unfortunately, it withdrew from the pact as a result of discrepancies in regard to some economic aspects and particularly foreign investments in our countries. I think that an integration movement like our Andean Pact must welcome any countries wishing to join it, accepting, however, any measures, resolutions and decisions as may be adopted.

[Question] Alirio Bernal of LATIN-REUTER. Mr President, [words indistinct] this meeting to raise the oil topic as one of the topics to be analyzed during the conference. Specifically, how can oil be supplied to three Andean countries which do not produce sufficient oil? What effort will Venezuela make in OPEC in regard to prices?

[Answer] Regarding prices, you know that Venezuela acts with a sense of unity and solidarity within OPEC, which is one of the great achievements of the Third World countries in regard to the defense of prices of raw materials. (?However), we admit that the increase in prices causes inconveniences to countries which do not produce oil or which are not self-sufficient in oil. It is for this reason that I sent our mines and energy minister on a trip through the Middle East and North African countries which are our partners in OPEC in order to raise the need to reactivate the OPEC financing fund and thus cooperate in regard to oil purchases by nonproducing countries.

As far as Latin America in concerned, that is, Latin America within the framework of the Andean Pact, we intend to have our mines and energy minister visit Ecuador, which is also an OPEC member, this month. I promised this to President Poveda. He will also visit Peru, as I promised President Morales Bermudez. I hope he will also visit Bolivia, if possible, because Bolivia is on the verge of holding a very interesting electoral event. Regarding Colombia, the mines minister told me this morning that the Colombian mines minister and a Colombian oil mission will visit Venezuela in the next few days to discuss their needs and our possibilities.

Since I speak with a sense of reality, I must say that we will hold these talks with the best intention of reaching an agreement. However, it will be very difficult for us to supply much oil to Colombia during the remaining months of this year because virtually our entire 1979 production is already committed. However, we want to hold these talks now to discuss our possibilities for 1980, after talking and negotiating directly in this connection. As you can see, Venezuela holds a broadminded and understanding position. It seeks an understanding with all nonproducing countries, and particularly with the Andean countries, where it has already been announced that Peru will become an oil exporter of considerable volumes in the coming months or years.

BORDER TALKS TO CONTINUE WITH GUYANA

FL301330 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 23 May 79 p 3 FL

[Text] Caracas, Venezuela, 22 May (CANA)--Venezuela has been speaking about forth-coming resumption of talks with Guyana on the border dispute between the two countries, while official declarations stress the fine relations between them. Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco reported on foreign policy in general and especially on relations with Guyana which include Venezuelan territorial claims.

The Cuban News Agency "PRENSA LATINA" said that by the end of the minister's report to Parliament Senator Edecia la Riva, chairperson of the Joint Foreign Relations Committee, said that relations between Venezuela and Guyana were excellent.

The topic of "Guyana Essequibo" (the Venezuelan term for the territory it claims) is assigned high priority in both foreign ministries.

The border dispute was frozen on May 18, 1970, with the signing of the "Port-of-Spain Agreement" under which the two governments postponed debate until 1982.

According to Senator la Riva, it would be convenient to act before the deadline "in order to decide on the date and form in which the border talks will resume" although on a strictly legal basis, it would be necessary to wait until 1982.

The Port-of-Spain Agreement (named for the capital of Trinidad and Tobago) has still to be ratified by the Venezuelan Congress, but according to Senator la Riva its timetable has been respected for coming up with practical solutions in keeping with the standards of international law.

Venezuela first claimed "Guyana Essequibo" in 1964 from the United Kingdom, the colonial power that ruled what was then known as "British Guiana." The territory attained its independence two years later.

The claim continued to be made to the Republic of Guyana during the administrations of Christian Democratic former President Rafael Caldera in Venezuela and of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham in Guyana. At the time, the present foreign minister, Zambrano Velasco, served as director of the Venezuelan Foreign Relations Ministry.

The disputed territory is covered with tropical forest, crossed by several rivers, and its suboil contains considerable mineral wealth. It borders on a vast zone of eastern Venezuela containing the country's iron and aluminium industries and its largest hydro-electric complex.

NO COMMENT GIVEN ON NICARAGUAN ACCUSATIONS

PA310315 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0257 GMT 31 May 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 30 May (LATIN)--Panama will not comment on the accusations made today by the Nicaraguan Government regarding the violation of its sovereignty and of directly participating in a plot against Anastasio Somoza's regime. "We have no comments to make," a Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman said in a brief statement to this agency. "We have a position which we are going to submit to the OAS," the spokesman said in referring to relations between the governments of Nicaragua and Panama. In a communique, the Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry charged that a Soviet plane had landed in Panama, transporting some 200 persons, arms and ammunition, which according to the communique, were transferred to Panamanian Air Force vehicles. "It is a fantasy," the spokesman said, as he added that officially Panama will not comment on the Nicaraguan accusations.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT MINISTER REPORTEDLY RESIGNS

PA310215 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 30 May 79 PA

[Text] Unofficial sources today disclosed that Dr Alfredo Oranges has tendered his resignation from the post of minister of agricultural development, which he has held since 11 October 1978. It is understood that Francisco Rodriguez, who until today held the post of executive director of La Victoria Sugar Corporation, will be appointed to replace him. It has also been learned that Dr Oranges and his family left for the United States today. The reason for Oranges' resignation has not yet been disclosed. The resigning minister was at the center of the protests which arose in this country over the past few weeks as a result of the increased price of meat and other staples.

NICARAGUAN SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE SELLING 'WAR BONDS'

PA291650 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 29 May 79 p A-1 PA

[Excerpt] The "Panama Committee on Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People" (COMPASOLINI) yesterday announced the sale of "war bonds" to finance the liberation of Nicaragua. In addition, the group was recruiting volunteers to fight at the side of the Sandinistas. The call for recruits began several weeks ago in response to an appeal by former Deputy Minister of Health Hugo Spadafora, who is now said to be the commandant of a brigade of Panamanian volunteers fighting with the Sandinistas in Nicaragua. The sale of war bonds, having a cost fluctuating between 50 cents and 50 dollars, began May 22 and will end May 31. In addition to the bonds, COMPASOLINI has organized other programs to gather funds, including cultural events, and has launched a drive for donations of medicine, food and clothes.

SANDINIST BRIGADE MEMBERS ASKED TO REPORT TO CENTER

PA301712 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 30 May 79 p 8 PA

[Text] All active members of the Victoriano Lorenzo International Brigade who are in Panama must report within 48 hours to the orientation center located on Las Americas Avenue, Building No 2981, in front of the 10 de Noviembre Park in La Chorrera where they will be met personally by coordinator Efrain Rojas.

We received this information from coordinator Rojas, who made the call in view of the new bloody battles being waged in Nicaragua. The brigade is playing an important role there in the struggle for the liberation of that brother country which is suffering hunger, poverty and oppression by the Somozist dictatorship. Rojas stressed that those who do not report within 48 hours will be automatically discharged from the Sandinist National Liberation Front army with the exception of those comrades who can prove they are ill.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL APPROVES WAGE INCREASES

PA300314 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Report from headquarters of National Legislative Council at Legislative Palace--presumably live]

[Excerpts] Just 2 minutes ago the Legislative Council ended a meeting held to approve the wage increases decreed by the executive branch. We are in a position to report that the wage increases have been approved together with the corresponding bill. At another meeting tomorrow the Legislative Council will complete the drafting of the bill for its signature. The principal portions of the bill approve the 25 balboa increase for workers earning less than 150 balboas per month, 20 balboa increase for workers earning between 150 and 250 balboas and a 15 balboa increase for workers earning a monthly income between 250 and 300 balboas.

GASOLINE PRICE MIGHT INCREASE TO B1.50 A GALLON

PA301552 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 30 May 79 pp 1, 36 PA

[Communique issued by Information Office of Panamanian Presidency--date not given]

[Text] The price of a gallon of gasoline could increase to 1.50 balboas in Panama due to the rise in the price per barrel set by countries which produce the vital liquid. Experts in this field have indicated that a shortage of fuel in the country is possible because producing countries are trying to sell their fuel to the highest bidder, which has caused black gold to drop on the black market. [sentence as published] As in other countries that are not petroleum producers, Panama must adopt the measures needed to rationalize the use of gasoline and oil byproducts in order to prevent a drain of foreign exchange which could well be used for development projects in our nation.

BRIEFS

BUNKER FUEL SPILL--A number of Chiriqui Land Company workers broke a pipeline at the company's pier yesterday and caused a bunker-C spill, which was not reported to the port authorities until 4 hours later, when actions were undertaken to control it. Bunker-C is a heavier fuel than oil. Thus, its effects are more harmful to marine life. According to the authorities, about 70 42-gallon barrels were spilled, covering between 24 and 30 square miles of Charco Azul Bay, off Puerto Armuelles' coast in Chiriqui Province. With the use of special equipment, a large amount of the fuel has been recovered and absorbent paper and a chemical solvent were spread in the affected area this morning. The company may be sanctioned under existing laws, but the sanction will not be in accordance with the incident's magnitude, a fact which points to the need for more severe and complete legislation on the subject. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 25 May 79 PA]

COSTA RICA

TENSION ON COSTA RICAN-NICARAGUAN BORDER CONTINUES

PA310408 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0150 GMT 31 May 79 PA

[Text] Penas Blancas, border area between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, 30 May (ACAN-EFE)--A Nicaraguan National Guard gunboat anchored in Salinas Bay has shelled guerrillas who had built forts in the town of El Naranjo, near the Costa Rican border. Yesterday, members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) seized El Naranjo and several other towns on the Costa Rican border near the Pacific Coast, as well as the city of Rivas, 30 km from this border post. The residents of the small Costa Rican town of La Cruz, located a few kilometers from Penas Blancas, watched the incidents that were occuring at sea from neighboring hills. Several eyewitnesses told this agency that even though the gunboat had fired numerous mortars, the Sandinists had not fired back. Meanwhile, the Costa Rican Civil Guard today seized hill No 353, which is located on Costa Rican territory. The Nicaraguan Army claimed that the guerrillas had been shooting at its soldiers with heavy weapons from this site.

In a report submitted to his superiors in the Public Security Ministry, Col Fernando Munoz, general director of Costa Rica's public force, said that the hill is occupied by the Costa Rican Civil Guard and that the shots reported by the Nicaraguan Army are coming from hill No 352, which is located on Nicaraguan territory. This morning, and again this afternoon, Munoz met with a number of Nicaraguan officers at this border post in the presence of several OAS civilian observers. These observers have been in the area since January to investigate any incident that might occur between Costa Rican and Nicaraguan armed forces. Meanwhile, Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey said in San Jose that the Costa Rican Government is not planning to denounce Nicaragua at any international forum even though its military planes have flown over Bolanos Island, located off the Santa Elena peninsula, in Costa Rica's Pacific waters. According to Echeverria, a number of existing bilateral treaties authorize Nicaraguan ships to sail in that area and, the way they are interpreted, Nicaraguan military planes are also authorized to fly over the area.

In view of the incidents currently taking place near the border, the Costa Rican Civil Guard and the hundreds of reservists who have volunteered for service in case of an emergency with Nicaragua--there is no army in Costa Rica--remain in a state of alert. It is feared that these incidents will turn the Costa Rican border area into a war zone for the two sides fighting in Nicaragua. Despite the critical situation that prevails in the Nicaraguan towns bordering Costa Rica, the latter has not reinforced its military vigilance along the border. Still, a number of fixed observation posts are being maintained to prevent rebel groups from entering Nicaragua from here and Nicaraguan soldiers from violating Costa Rica's territory. For its part, this afternoon the FSLN denounced El Salvador's intervention in Nicaragua's internal conflict. According to the guerrilla organization, a Salvadoran military plane landed at Las Mercedes International Airport in Managua today and several (?hours) were spent unloading unmarked objects in the airport's military depots.

Border Forces on Alert

PA301516 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 May 79 PA

[Excerpt] The border area (?was placed) on the alert [words indistinct]. The public security minister adopted the necessary measures early yesterday, ordering the evacuation of some of the inhabitants from those communities. Yesterday afternoon public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria officially announced the steps to be followed. He said that the area has been reinforced with police forces, the passage of civilians between La Cruz and Penas Blancas suspended, and the operations of health centers in Guanacaste Province coordinated in case the situation worsens.

Foreign Minister's Statement

PA301918 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1630 GMT 30 May 79 PA

[Text] Madrid--Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier said today that we will continue denouncing the massacre in Nicaragua. Contrary to charges, however, we are not accomplices of the guerrillas. Calderon wound up his official visit to Madrid today where he had met with King Juan Carlos, Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and his counterpart Marcelino Oreja. Speaking to newsmen, Calderon said: The Somoza government accuses us of being accomplices of the guerrilla movement and some guerrillas accuse us of persecuting them and of being accomplices of Somoza. If both sides accuse us, it must be because we are in the middle.

PRESIDENT CARAZO REJECTS CABINET RESIGNATIONS

PA310149 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 May 79 PA

[Text] Yesterday we reported the verbal resignation of the health minister as well as the written resignation of Aguilar Bulgarelli, director of the National Radio and Television System. It was confirmed today by the National Assembly that the president of the republic had rejected the resignation of his two high-ranking officials. According to reports by government party legislators, the president's interference in matters strictly involving the ministries and departments has been creating problems at the party level within the coalition.

EL SALVADOR

FURTHER REPORT ON ASSASSINATED SWISS DIPLOMAT

PA301511 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1503 GMT 30 May 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 30 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Swiss charge d'affaires in El Salvador, Hugo Wey, was assassinated today along the Paseo General Escalon, 5 km west of downtown San Salvador. He was traveling in a car with diplomatic license plates from his residence to the Swiss Embassy in La Centro-Americana Building on Roosevelt Avenue beside a playground known as Plazalegre. The diplomat's body has a bullet wound in the left temple. No reports have been made of the identity or motives of the perpetrators of the attack.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT TO HANDLE NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS IN MEXICO

PA301140 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2108 GMT 29 May 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 29 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry announced here today that the Guatemalan Government is now in charge of Nicaraguan affairs in Mexico. It was noted that the Guatemalan Government adopted this decision at the request of the Nicaraguan Government and in line with the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations. It was also noted that the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry has ordered its embassy in Mexico to take charge of the assets and files of the Nicaraguan Embassy and to protect the interests of Nicaragua and of Nicaraguans in Mexico.

FORMATION OF NEW GUERRILLA GROUP ANNOUNCED

PA301907 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1838 GMT 30 May 79 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 30 May (ACAN-EFE)--A third leftist guerrilla group announced its formation today in Guatemala and its intention "to wage socialist revolution" here.

The new organization calls itself "the 29 May Guerrilla Movement." The date is in deference to the Panzos massacre 1 year ago in Alta Verapaz Province where about 100 peasants were killed by an army contingent over a land problem.

NICARAGUA

SANDINISTS CLAIM U.S. NAVY INTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA

PA302216 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2146 GMT 30 May 79 PA

[Text] The following, from somewhere in Costa Rica, is an official communique on what is happening in the area of Naranjo:

Urgent bulletin: The Sandinist positions in Naranjo, Rivas Department, are being shelled from a large cruiser in Salinas Bay off Ostiones. It is a ship which, in Central American waters, belongs only to the U.S. Navy. [as heard] At 1400 today, the intelligence section of the Sandinist National Liberation Front overheard military communications between two National Guard officers, Alfa and (word indistinct], reporting the arrival of the cruiser which had been (?assigned) to foreign duty. A plane with Salvadoran insignias landed at Managua's Las Mercedes Airport early this morning and spent more than 2 hours unloading in a military hangar. We denounce to the world these incidents of clear foreign intervention in favor of the genocidal Somoza dictatorship and appeal to all democratic forces to demand that all acts of intervention in Nicaragua be suspended.

[Signed] Foreign Press and Propaganda Commission.

CUBA ACCUSED OF SENDING AID TO SANDINISTS THROUGH PANAMA

PA302340 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2314 GMT 30 May 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 30 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government of Gen Anastasio Somoza charged today that a Cuban plane of Soviet manufacture has landed men and arms in Panama which will be incorporated into the Sandinist forces. The Soviet Ilyushin plane transported approximately 200 men and boxes containing arms and ammunition from Cuba to Panama, according to the charge made today by the Nicaraguan Foreign Affairs Ministry. According to the charge, the men who arrived in Panama will join the Sandinist forces fighting to overthrow Anastasio Somoza's regime after being properly camouflaged with Panamanian insignias. The Nicaraguan Government believes that the reinforcements which arrived in Panama are evidence of fatigue in the Sandinist ranks, which require emergency aid after suffering many casualties in the recent skirmishes.

CABINET MEETS TO DISCUSS SANDINIST THREAT

PA310207 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 May 79 PA

[Text] Managua--President Anastasio Somoza met with his cabinet and general staff shortly after the Sandinist National Liberation Front issue a communique announcing the beginning of the final offensive against his regime.

The guerrilla organization distributed the communique through its underground network urging all anti-Somozist forces to join the struggle and its members to take their battle stations within the generalized offensive against the the enemy. There was no immediate information on the matters discussed in the cabinet meeting. Military sources say that the guerrillas have launched a large-scale attack in the southern part of the country, control the towns of Rivas and Penas Blancas and are fighting at Los Mojones, La Pimienta, Morrillo, El Naranjo and El Ostional near the Costa Rican border. Along the Atlantic coast in the north heavy fighting for the control of Puerto Cabezas is occurring.

NEWSCASTS SUSPENDED; ARMY PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED

PA301709 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1635 GMT 30 May 79 PA

[Excerpts] Managua, 30 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government has suspended all radio newscasts until further notice and announced 750 army promotions while fighting with Sandinist guerrillas continues throughout the country. The National Radio and Television Office reported the suspension of radio newscasts. The National Guard promotions go to 36 new colonels, 47 lieutenant colonels, 80 majors, 90 captains, 142 lieutenants, 58 second lieutenants and noncommissioned officers.

FSLN DENIES IT HAS FOREIGNERS IN ITS RANKS

PA301839 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1727 GMT 30 May 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 30 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] denied last night that it has foreigners in its ranks or that it receives foreign aid in the struggle to overthrow Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle's government. Radio Sandino, heard last night in San Jose, Costa Rica, charged that President Somoza is trying by all means to internationalize Nicaragua's internal conflict. For this purpose, the radio added, an announcement was made yesterday of an invocation of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) as a first step to later justify intervention by the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA), composed of the military forces of the Central America countries. Regarding nonparticipation of foreigners in the guerrilla ranks, the FSLN said that "all participants in this struggle are exclusively Nicaraguans," except for the "internationalist brigade" which was organized in Panama and which consists mostly of Panamanians.

Radio Sandino was inaugurating its plans yesterday for international 41-meter band transmissions. It continuously urged Nicaraguans to stage a general strike to hasten the Managua government's fall. It charged that at that moment, General Somoza's son, Lt Col Anastasio Somoza Potocarrero, was in Kansas buying all kinds of arms to try to keep his father's government in power. Radio Sandino, which says it transmits "from somewhere in Nicaragua," which is doubted by experts, asserted that several Nicaraguan Air Force pilots are in prison because they refused to bomb towns. The clandestine FSLN radio received a report from its correspondent of "mobile unit number six" from Rivas on the latest developments in the city, where fighting has been going on since early Tuesday. It was reported that all the districts in Rivas are in the hands of the guerrillas, both the downtown and the suburbs.

This correspondent said that El Limon barracks had also been taken and that 150 soldiers and the Basic Infantry Training School (EEBI), which is commanded by Colonel Somoza Portocarrero, were surrounded by Sandinists in Pueblo Nuevo. The FSLN reported four casualties in its ranks during the fighting in Rivas--two dead and two wounded, one of whom is in very serious condition with an intestinal wound. It was said that for the moment there were no reports on the number of National Guard casualties. The radio also carried martial music and all kinds of anti-Somoza slogans and constantly called upon the National Guard to surrender to rebel forces. "Put out a white flag, the white flag will be respected," the radio announcers repeated. Radio Sandino reported that fighting was also taking place in the cities of Condega and Esteli. In Condega FSLN forces clahsed with the army last week, and it was reported that 200 persons were killed in the action. A list of enterprises, presumably owned by General Somoza, was also read and the people were urged to destroy them.

The radio station charged that Nicaraguan planes constantly violated Costa Rican airspace yesterday and that a Nicaraguan Army gunboat attacked Sandinist positions from Puerto Soley in Costa Rica. It asked pedestrians and drivers not to use the Pan-American Highway since it has been mined by the FSLN from the border with Costa Rica to the city of Rivas, some 30 km away. The radio station broadcast several times a lengthy list of persons condemned to death and other persons who will be taken to "people's revolutionary tribunals" to answer for their actions in support of General Somoza's government. Another list of persons living in Rivas was also read, and it was indicated that many of them were already being tried that night and that the results of the trials would be announced today. Shortly before ending the transmission, the station carried an urgent report announcing that a government convoy, made up of 20 trucks with soldiers and 2 Sherman tanks, had been ambushed by guerrillas and was prevented from continuing on to the city of Rivas, presumably occupied by the Sandinists. The transmission concluded suddenly at around midnight (0500 GMT).

NATIONAL GUARD COMMUNIQUE ON RIVAS SITUATION

PA302157 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2009 GMT 30 May 78 PA

[Excerpts] Tiscapa Esplanade, Nicaragua, 30 May 1979. Communique No 49. The Nicaraguan National Guard Legal and Public Relations Office informs the people that the terrorists who attacked the city of Rivas yesterday, 29 May 1979, have been routed. They are fleeing toward the Costa Rican border and are being pursued by National Guard patrols. In [name indistinct], Rivas Department, National Guard patrols halted the advance of the invading international communist mercenary brigade which tried to support the terrorists attacking Rivas [words indistinct] the fighting in that place. Reports from Puerto Cabezas, Waspan, Bluefields and Bluff this morning report that the situation is normal and that people are going about their usual activities. The Siuna, Bonanza and Rosita mines are calm.

The damage inflicted on the Bonanza and Rositas mines by the attackers has been estimated at 5 million cordobas. The attackers also stole 40,000 cordobas as well as dynamite and blasting caps, which they use for terrorist activities. The gold in the mines was not stolen because of the timely intervention by government forces. According to reports by residents of (?Visluna Tara) in Cabo Gracias a Dios District, Zelaya Department, a yellow four-engine plane with a red star on its tail, similar to the one which violated Nicaraguan airspace yesterday, flew over this region at 0800. Police patrols in that region continue their hunt for the terrorist Sandino-Communist groups. The Nicaraguan National Guard maintains control throughout the nation, guaranteeing the sovereignty and independence of our country, its territorial integrity, domestic peace and constitutional rights.

Radio Sandino Report

PA301301 (Clandestine) Radio Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0443 GMT 30 May 79 PA

[Excerpt] Attention: Here is a last-minute report from our comrades who are fighting the Somozist National Guard. Attention: We have been informed that 20 trucks and 2 Sherman tanks were ambushed on the road between Nandaime and Rivas. We repeat, this evening 20 trucks and 2 Sherman tanks were ambushed between Nandaime and Rivas. Our comrades report that innumerable casualties have been inflicted upon the Somozist enemy, making it practically impossible to advance along that road. We also report that fighters of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] control the Pan-American Highway, which is mined at several spots. We repeat, Sandinist fighters control the Pan-American Highway, which is mined in several stretches. Therefore, we warn that it is dangerous to drive along that highway under present conditions. Sandinist fighters control the Pan-American Highway. This is a warning. The road is mined in several places.

FURTHER DETAILS ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH ETHIOPIA

FL291029 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 May 79 FL

[Text] An agreement on technical cooperation in the development of agriculture in Ethiopia was signed in Addis Ababa between Cuba and that African nation. The agreement provides for Cuban assistance in the fields of cattle industry, veterinary medicine, aviculture, agriculture and construction of microdams. More than 220 Cuban technicians and specialists will participate in the program. The agreement, which was signed Monday by the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and State Farms, (Zegaye Dekele), and Maximo Diaz, chief of the Cuban agricultural experts in Ethiopia, is the fifth to be signed of a bilateral nature in specific fields of cooperation.

PEREZ HERRERO CHAIRS MEETING ON SUMMIT PREPARATIONS

FL291117 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 29 May 79 FL

[Text] The third checkup meeting of the Sixth Nonalined Countries Summit Conference propaganda campaign was chaired by Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and of the Presidium of the Summit National Preparatory Committee in Havana. During the meeting the accomplishments of the second part of the systematization phase of the propaganda campaign were examined, and a broad report on the work of the country's provinces from January to April of this year was made public. Orlando Fundora, chief of the PCC Central Committee Revolutionary Orientation Department, referred to the gains and deficiencies of the accomplishments, and Perez Herrero urged the participants to continue to work as they have done to date for the success of the campaign and the nonalined countries summit.

MORE SUPPORT FOR HOSTING OF UNCTAD MEETING

FL292038 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 29 May 79 FL

[Text] The African and Asian countries today joined the group of Latin American countries in the proposal that the Sixth UNCTAD Conference be held in Havana. The two regional groups reached a consensus on this after the Latin American countries yesterday approved the Cuban Government's offer of Havana to host the next conference. Carlos Lechuga, coordinator of the Group of 77, this afternoon introduced a draft resolution, on behalf of developing countries, to the UNCTAD Secretariat for distribution to all delegations. The proposal will be considered soon at a plenary session of UNCTAD-5 and, if approved, it will be submitted to the Trade and Development Board for subsequent introduction to the UN General Assembly.

SALVADORAN SITUATION NOTED AT AALAPSO MEETING

FL291917 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1904 GMT 29 May 79 FL

[Text] Humberto Gonzalez, representative of the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] of El Salvador, this morning condemned the genocidal actions of the military regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero against leaders and workers. At a meeting held at the Afro-Asian-Latin American People's Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO], Humberto Gonzalez explained the overall situation in El Salvador whose people are facing a dictatorship supported by imperialism and the country's oligarchy. The FPL representative noted that the broad peasant and working masses and other sectors support the strategy of a people's prolonged war aimed at liberating the Central American country. Gonzalez also paid tribute to the revolutionary martyrs killed in the struggle.

FPL representative Comrade Humberto Gonzalez also condemend the massacre of the people by the repressive forces of General Romero on 8 May in front of the Metropolitan Cathedral in San Salvador. He referred to the intensive repression against students and workers in various parts of El Salvador and to the militant spirit of the people and their great energy for the struggle. He also recalled that the revolutionary and militant course of action began to influence the popular masses in 1974 and it has been increasing. AALAPSO Assistant Secretary General (Iraida Montalvo) read a communique of the organization condemning the genocide in El Salvador.

MALMIERCA LEAVES FOR SRI LANKA NONALINED MEETING

FL301102 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 30 May 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has departed for Colombo, Sri Lanka, where he will attend the meeting of the nonalined countries movement coordinating bureau. Malmierca will also pay an official visit to the Arab Republic of Syria and a working visit to the FRG.

COUNCIL OF STATE DESIGNATES AMBASSADOR TO UN IN EUROPE

FL301752 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 30 May 79 FL

[Text] Cuba's Council of State has designated Comrade Luis Sola Diaz ambassador-permanent delegate of the Republic of Cuba to the UN offices in Europe and international institutions with headquarters in Switzerland. Sola Diaz held the post of director of international relations of the Communications Ministry until recently.

PRESS CONFERENCE ON PUERTO RICO INDPENDENCE MEETING

FL281629 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 May 79 FL

[Text] A press conference to report on the objectives of the preparatory meeting of the Second International Conference of Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico was held in Havana City. Elena Gil, president of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples and the Cuban national committee of support to the conference, responded to questions posed by national newsmen on the event's organization, and announced that during the preparatory meeting in Havana on 30 and 31 May the participants will establish the organizational foundation for the Second Conference of Solidarity with the independence of Puerto Rico which will be held in Mexico City this year.

SRV Representative Arrives

FL281634 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 May 79 FL

[Text] Ly Van Sau, member of the presidium of the Vietnamese Committee for Peace, secretary general of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association and vice president of the State Committee for Radio and Television of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has arrived in Havana to attend the preparatory meeting of the second International Conference of Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico. The Vietnamese leader was accompanied by (Duan Di Tha), member of the Secretariat of the Vietnamese Committee for Peace. The visitors were received at the air terminal by Elena Gil, member of the PCC Central Committee, president of the Cuban Movement for Peace and the Committee of Support to the Second Conference of Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico.

Delegates Visit CDR

FL281743 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 May 79 FL

[Excerpt] A group of delegates to the Second Preparatory Conference of Solidarity with Puerto Rico has visited the National Directorate of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution (CDR). The group consisted of (Marisabel Aramburu Torras), (Humberto Orsini) and (Tacuma Ogunfeye) who are delegates from Panama, Venezuela and Guyana, respectively. (Nila Ortega), member of the Secretariat of the Cuban Movement for Peace, was present.

Jose Antonio Gell Noa and Felipe Suarez, members of the CDR National Secretariat, explained to the visitors the fundamental characteristics of the CDR, the activities in which the CDR are involved and their achievements in defense of the revolution. Gell Noa stressed that the 5 million members of the CDR family support the just cause of the Puerto Rican people for their independence and sovereignty. On behalf of the visitors, (Humberto Orsini) expressed gratitude for their welcome at the CDR National Directorate.

Committee Issues Statement

FL300041 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 May 79 FL

[Text] In fulfillment of an agreement reached at the First International Conference of Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico held in Havana City in September 1975, the World Peace Council has decided to convene a second conference of support for the just struggle of that nation which Mexico City has offered to host. A meeting preparatory to this second international conference opens tomorrow, Wednesday, 30 May, and will last 2 days in Havana City. To this end, a Cuban committee of support for the Second International Conference of Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico has been created.

In a statement released in Havana, the Cuban committee notes that our people once again will offer their modest but resolute solidarity to their Puerto Rican brothers who--inspired by the example of men like Betances, Hostos and Pedro Albizu Campos--are going on with the struggle for the independence of their beloved homeland. The statement adds that the holding of the Second International Conference of Solidarity with Puerto Rico is of particular importance at a time when North American imperialism is making big efforts to achieve annexation of the island to its empire. Today more than ever, the statement continues, we should increase initiatives to demand the unconditional release of the oldest political prisoners in our hemisphere--Lolita Lebron, Oscar Collazo, Rafael Cancel Miranda and Irving Flores--which unmasks the political farce on human rights raised by the current North American administration. International public opinion, the statement concludes, is mobilizing for the independence of Puerto Rico and raising international solidarity with these militant people.

Commentary Reviews Solidarity

FL292344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 May 79 FL

[Lino Betancourt Commentary]

[Text] A meeting preparatory to the Second International Conference of Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico opens in our country tomorrow. Cuba has a long tradition of solidarity with the independence struggles of the fraternal Puerto Rican people going back to the last century. We also have the honor of founding the first committee of solidarity with Puerto Rico here almost 50 years ago with the participation of Pedro Albizu Campos. The committee was headed by Enrique Jose Varona.

With this background, the reaffirmation of our militant solidarity, along with that of numerous countries that will attend the meeting which opens tomorrow, will acquire even greater significance if we keep in mind that at this time repression, assassinations and persecution of all Puerto Ricans who are struggling for their liberty have intensified in the homeland of Betances. To all this is added the threat of a clever plebiscite which Governor Romero Barcelo intends to conduct in order to materialize his dream of selling out without scruples to annex Puerto Rico as another state of the Union, thereby denying the rights of self-determination and independence of the Puerto Rican people who have been chained as a U.S. colony since 1898.

World repudiation of this shameless maneuver is being increasingly felt through the committees of solidarity with the Puerto Rican people that are being created throughout the world to reaffirm Puerto Rico's right to enjoy a status of self-determination with all the rights that are usurped today by the U.S. Government, and to the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the military bases located on its territory, especially the one in the Island of Vieques.

Puerto Rico has lost valuable lives in its independence struggles and many of its courageous sons are suffering years of imprisonment in U.S. jails, making them the oldest prisoners on the continent. Such is the case of Lolita Lebron, Oscar Collazo, Irving Flores and Rafel Cancel Miranda whom the North American Government refuses to release. Puerto Rico will be free as a result of the struggle and determination of its sons along with the world solidarity that will be asserted at the sessions of the international conference of solidarity with the independence of Puerto Rico.

Preparatory Meeting Opens in Havana

FL302009 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2002 GMT 30 May 79 FL

[Text] A meeting preparatory to the Second International Conference of Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico has opened at the Habana Libre Hotel with the attendance of representatives from about 20 countries. World Peace Council [WPC] President Romesh Chandra is attending the meeting and has made an important speech at the opening session. PCC Central Committee members Elena Gil Izauierdo, Raul Valdes Vivo and Manuel Pineiro and Puerto Rican Congress for Peace President (Eneida Vasquez Colon) also are chairing the meeting.

Elena Gil, who heads the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples, made the opening remarks. She welcomed the participating delegations and emphasized the ties that bind us to the Puerto Rican people. Speaking at this meeting preparatory to the Second International Conference of Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico, (Eneida Vasquez Colon) recalled the struggles of the fraternal people. After discussing the situation being experienced by the Puerto Rican people, she cited the case of the Island of Vieques which is mostly occupied by the U.S. Navy. She recalled the recent assassination of young Cuban Carlos Muniz Valera in Puerto Rico and condemned it strongly. Lastly, she expressed gratitude for Cuba's solidarity with the cause of Puerto Rican independence and expressed confidence in the results of the second international conference that will be held in Mexico.

I believe Puerto Rico is on the frontline of combat in the struggle for peace, WPC President Romesh Chandra said in his speech. Chandra is chairing this meeting preparatory to the Second International Conference of Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico sponsored by the WPC. Lastly, Romesh Chandra referred to the people's struggle for independence and the most recent victories, pointing out that Puerto Rico also will have its great victory. The meeting will continue this afternoon and will close about noon tomorrow at which time the composition of a preparatory committee for the conference to be held in Mexico will be announced.

Chandra Arrives for Meeting

FL301744 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 20 May 79 FL

[Text] Five years ago the World Peace Council [WPC] agreed to hold an international conference of solidarity with Puerto Rico's struggle. In that first conference held in the city of Havana in 1975, Puerto Rico's colonial case was permanently included in the decolonization agenda of today's world. Today the city of Havana welcomes a large group of personalities from the progressive world who will prepare the agenda for the forthcoming meeting in Mexico City of the Second Conference of Solidarity for the independence of Puerto Rico. To preside over this meeting WPC President Romesh Chandra has arrived in our country. At the air terminal he was met by Elena Gil Izquierdo, president of the Cuban Committee for Peace and Sovereignty of the Peoples, and other officials.

[Begin Romesh Chandra recording--in English with consecutive Spanish translation] For its importance this preparatory meeting is one of the most significant events of 1979. The WPC places great emphasis on the need for building up vast movements of solidarity with the people of Puerto Rico. To hold this second solidarity conference in Mexico will be a great contribution not only to the struggle for liberation of Puerto Rico but for peace and independence all over the world. The people of Puerto Rico, the liberation movement of Puerto Rico play a key role for world peace and world solidarity. That we meet here in Cuba, where the first international conference was held, gives this preparatory meeting a very precious significance. Cuba is the land which stands for solidarity with all peoples fighting for liberation, and Cuba this year also is the host for the summit conference of the nonalined countries. [end recording]

MOLDAVIAN DELEGATION VISITS PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTRY

FL282034 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2026 GMT 28 May 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Public Health Minister Jose Gutierrez Muniz today received at the Public Health Ministry in Havana his counterpart of the Moldavian Republic, Kiril Draganyuk, and the Soviet delegation that is accompanying him. The delegation, invited by the Cuban Public Health Ministry, will remain in our country until 4 June. During its stay here, it will tour health centers and places of political and historical interest. The aims of the visit include intensification and expansion of mutual cooperation in medical care, education and research. Gutierrez Muniz explained to the Republic of Moldavia delegation the fundamental aspects of public health in Cuba, its structure, the struggle against the principal diseases and the achievements and development made in that field.

SOVIET WOMEN VISIT FMC OFFICES

FL251524 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1509 GMT 25 May 79 FL

[Text] Alla Lavrent'yev, USSR deputy minister of the light industry and member of the Presidium of the Soviet Committee of Women, has visited at the head of a delegation the offices of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC] in the Havana municipality of Caimito. The visitors were interested in FMC work in that municipality. Municipal FMC Secretary General Pilar Perera briefed them on work being done by FMC members to prepare for the Third FMC Congress and for the International Year of the Child. The delegation then visited the community of Pueblo Nuevo in that municipality where more than 1,000 workers of the Ceiba citrus enterprise live. The visitors were welcomed there by the residents and representatives of political and mass organizations. The delegation of Soviet women was accompanied on the visit to the Havana municipality of Caimito by provincial FMC Secretary General Juana Teresa Leyva.

GUZMAN, DUVALIER MEETING ANNOUNCED

FL282327 Santo Domingo Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 May 79 FL

[Text] President of the Republic Antonio Guzman Fernandez will meet with his Haitian counterpart Jean Claude-Duvalier at 1000 hours this Thursday in the border zone of Jimani and (Malpasse). Dominican Foreign Secretary Vice Adm Ramon Emilio Jimenez Reyes confirmed the meeting between the two chiefs of state at a news conference held at the Foreign Relations Secretariat. Relations between the two neighboring countries will be examined at the meeting between Presidents Guzman Fernandez and Jean Claude-Duvalier for the purpose of expanding them and promoting greater scientific, economic and cultural cooperation.

Delegations to Meeting

PL302342 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 May 79 PL

[Text] Nine secretaries of state and six senior military officers tomorrow will accompany Dominican President Antonio Guzman on his meeting with Haitian President Jean-Claude Duvalier. The press office of the National Palace made the announcement today. It added that employees of the various offices of the Presidential Palace, four members of the National Council of Borders and the governors of various western border provinces also will accompany the Dominican president. For his part, the Haitian president will go to the meeting with an entourage of 14.

FSLN SPOKESMAN REPORTS ON NICARAGUA SITUATION

FL302331 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 May 79 FL

[Text] The official spokesman in the Dominican Republic of Nicaragua's Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN] this afternoon reported that the latest fighting taking place in that Central American country is part of the new strategy of a people's revolutionary war being implemented by the FSLN. Javier Chamorro, who has been in exile in this country for sometime now, said that this people's war will result in a people's insurrection which will do away with the dictatorship that has kept ;the Nicaraguan people subjugated for more than 40 years.

Chamorro denied a report to the effect that an invasion had been launched from Costa Rica. He said the tyrant Somoza seeks to internationalize the conflict. The FSLN representative in this country added that the Somoza dictatorship wants to internationalize the conflict for the expressed purpose of getting support from other nations. Chamorro asserted that the Somoza dictatorship has few days left because the revolutionary army is prepared to definitely liberate the people.

VICE PRESIDENT DENIES CURRENCY DEVALUATION

FL260053 Santo Domingo Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 May 79 FL

[Text] The Dominican vice president has rejected the possibility that the country's currency will be devaluated, and added that it could not be possible because we are undergoing a process of economic recovery in the livestock-agricultural, industrial and [word indistinct] fields. Lic Jacobo Majluta stated that what Dr Joaquin Balaguer and Professor Juan Bosch said had no political basis. He said that the political leaders' observations on the devaluation of the national currency is not in accord with the reality being lived today by the Dominican Republic. The vice president further stated that both Balaguer and Bosch lose sight of the fundamental concept that the currency is closely tied to production and its strength depends on it.

BURNHAM URGES YOUTH TO HELP IN SOCIALISM

FL291410 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 24 May 79 p 11 FL

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana 23 May (CANA)--Guyana's Prime Minister Forbes Burnham, has called on young people here to take full advantage of free education and training provided by the government and to be soldiers in the country's revolution to socialism.

Mr Burnham said Guyana could not be vibrant, developed, and prosperous unless there were the skills to run the country's insititutions, factories and industries and the world would not wait while Guyanese bemoaned the fact that they had been exploited in the past. He was at the time addressing a rally at the National Park here to mark the start of youth week.

Mr Burnham said that Guyana was undergoing a revolution, and the young should not adopt the attitude that it was other people to carry itout, since all had a role to play and must be involved. The older generation were part of the struggle to free the country from the imperialists, and were the "generation of sacrifice."

That part of the struggle had been completed, resulting in new, advantageous and beneficial features, and there was need now to go further and establish a just economic order in the country.

There was therefore need to extend education and training into other fields "so that no one will hunger, no one will be unclothed, no one will be unhoused, and no one will be without the opportunity to enjoy and appreciate leisure," Mr Burnham said.

"These things do not come by wishing, they do not come by skulking, they do not come by going to the one o'clock matinee. They come by devotion and hard work," Mr Burnham stated.

In urging the young to take on the job of laying wider, deeper and greater foundations than what they were inheriting, he said the coming generation was "the generation of inheritance." Their country was on the road to socialism, and this did not mean poverty or merely dividing up what there was fairly between all, "because in many cases we have so little that the division will be an exercise merely in higher mathematics."

Mr Burnham continued: "Socialism is about an increase in our wealth, the exploitation of our resources so that we have much more than we have now and then that more is divided equally and fairly amongst the masses, amongst the people of Guyana."

The young must not only work hard, and study hard, but "be vigilant, be keen, ready to root out those who would subvert our revolution, ready to identity and remove those who are the representatives of the reactionary forces." Mr Burnham said that unlike the past, education now did not teach "the supreme and divine value of money for the individual" but "service to the masses of whom all of us are a part, and service to country."

He was against the young believing they should reject old and "irrelevant" values and not accept any values whatsoever, since that led to anarchy. "We, while rejecting the old, must set out for ourselves new codes and new standards to which we must adhere," he said.

He referred to "fads," one of which some years ago was the hippie style--"wearing your hair long and looking as dirty as you possibly can"--and now the "dreads fad." "Whether you are socialist or not, you cannot operate in the context of dirt," he declared, adding: "Socialism does not mean an absence of standards. It does not mean an absence of objectives."